Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-S-A Pair of Spectac ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Sporting Duchese AMERICAN THEATRE-S-Northern Lights BROADWAY THEATRE-8-An Actist's Model. CARNEGIE HALL-8:15-Concert. CASINO-8:15-The Wizard of the Nile. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Saved from the Sca.

DALY'S THEATRE- 8:15 Twelfth Night. EMPIRE THEATRE S Carme

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-Jentleman Joe.
GARDEN THEATRE-S-Chummie Fadden.
GARRICK THEATRE-S:20-Mrs. Ponderbury's Past. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Gay Parisians HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-S:10-The Heart of

HOYT'S THEATRE-\$:30-A Black Sheep. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15 Ferdinand's Marriage KOSTER & BIAL'S S-15 Vaudeville

LYCEUM THEATRE S 15 The Henefit of the Doubt. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE S-Carmen. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-The Bauble Shen PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vaudeville STANDARD THEATRE-S.E-The Strange Adventure of Miss Brown.

STAR THEATRE-S:15-County Fair.

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New-Mork Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-President Kruger of the Transvaal has replied to the Kaiser's message; the President telegraphed Mr. Chamberlain that Dr. Jameson and his followers would be treated "in sharp contrast to their unheard-of acts. Menelik of Abyssinia and 30,000 followers tention of cutting off General Baratieri's communications with Massowah. ==== The report that seven Ministers of the Dominion Cabinet Hubert Reinkens, one of the leaders of the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany, died in Bonn.

DOMESTIC .- Secretary Carlisle gave notice that sealed proposals for a bond issue would be received at the Treasury Department. beretta was formally conferred upon Cardinal Satolli in Baltimore by Cardinal Gibbons. John McGough, "pal" of "Bat" Shea, confessed in Dannemora Prison that he, not Shea, killed for a month. ____ Appeals were made by citi- | the Venezuela cace. They should be able to see zens of Chicago to Queen Victoria and the Czar now that, whether or not their case is as strong to stop the wholesale slaughter of Armenians. Superintendent Aldridge made his annual

eport on the condition of the State canals. CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Rev. Drs. Henry pastors of the Brick Presbyterian Church It was learned that Arno Korb, who committed suicide on Christmas Eve, had robbed of nearly \$80,000 the firm of Vietor & Achelis, by whom he was employed as head bookkeeper. — Details of the plan to move the National Academy of Design to Fifty-seventh-st. were made public The Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, made an appeal to Congress | liberately elect to persist in an act of self-stultifor an International Court of Arbitration. Dates for race meetings in this neighborhood

THE WEATHER -Forecast for to-day: Pair and slightly warmer, with southerly winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 15 degrees; lowest, 6 degrees; average, 101/2 degrees,

Such a ceremony as that which took place in diplomatic action in accordance therewith, Baltimore yesterday has occurred in this country only twice before, and on one of those occasions it was held in the same cathedral that witnessed it yesterday. The elevation of Monsignor Satolli to the Cardinalate is an event the interest in which is in no sense confined to the sympathetic relations which formerly existed, Church in which he has attained so lofty a dig- and which were disturbed only by a decision of nity. The ceremonies attending the conferring the British Government, which one of the best of this high honor were of the most elaborate and impressive character, and they were seen by as large a multitude as could be crowded into the walls of the cathedral, which could easily have been filled several times over by the eager people who were unable to obtain ad. ered. In such a course there would be no humil- be opened for the use of the public. The ex-

The name of Miss Clara Barton has been brought conspicuously before the public of late in connection with the proposed relief work in Armenia, which the Red Cross Society has consented to undertake, and the account which we publish of her career will be read with special interest. Notwithstanding her laborious lifework, she has entered on this formidable task with the zeal of a person of half her years, and does not shrink in the least from the hardships that await her and her assistants in Asia Minor. She stands ready to start for Constan- and commercial relationship with our sister re- thoughtful attention to this phase of their pretinople as soon as the necessary money is provided. With such an almoner, it should be a question of a very few days as to when the relief expedition is prepared to move.

There was a totally unexpected development procity in trade, and such moral countenance and plate a bridge 118 feet wide, as compared with in the case of "Bat" Shea yesterday, and though plans for his execution to-morrow had been perfected, a respite has been granted by Governor Morton until February 4. This action was due | Monroe Doctrine and all its developments a the Bridge Commissioners to consider this questo a confession by one of Shea's "pals," Me- vital and triumphant force. Without such a tion with the utmost care and to be sure they

the courts an opportunity to pass on its value. both the great divisions of the English-speaking Such a confession at the eleventh hour is certain, however, to be generally regarded as a mere device to postpone the execution of a man as to whose guilt the testimony at the trial left no doubt whatever

There would be some evident advantages in the proposed consolidation of art societies in this pliffes matters and improves the prospect of a city to the extent that they might all make their quarters in one building, which would contain the northern half of the line there is, of course, galleries spacious enough to provide abundant room for the exhibitions of each in turn. The op- certain meridian of longitude, and all that is position to the plan comes from some mem- necessary is to ascertain that meridian by selenbers of the National Academy of Design, who title means and set up a row of posts along fear that this institution might thus surrender | it. The only question is concerning the southsome of its individuality. The Academy re- ern half of the line, along the eastern edge of cently sold its building in Fourth-ave, and will the "parbandle." It is with that that the sursoon be compelled to secure a new home. The veyors have had most to do. plan under consideration contemplates the coment of the Fine Arts building in West Fiftyseventh-st. It possesses some most attractive made a report in its favor.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Not since the Napoleonic wars has there dawned upon the British Empire, and indeed the whole English-speaking world, a day more mementous than the present. Never has the political isolation of Great Britain been more marked. A few years ago Russia declared that her only true friend in Europe was Montinegro. To-day Great Britain cannot claim even so much of an ally. Between her and the chief American Power a flerce storm of animosity has risen; while the chief Power of Continental Europe estentationsly goes out of its way to offer her insults and menaces; and the rest of the world looks on with unconcealed satisfaction at her woful plight. There is, it is true, something magnificent in the way the British themselves face the situation. Is all the world against them? "Let them come on! We'll fight them single handed?" is the response of those to whom memories of Agincourt and Piassey and | to reach such a determination promptly, peace-Trafalgar are an everlasting birthright. Yet ably and equitably, such isolation is unnecessary, as the British themselves are beginning to realize. To some extent it is unavoidable, no doubt, or at least is not to be charged against Great Britain. Much | earried home dead on Friday night after a prizeof it is due to foreign jealousy of British pros- fight in which he had been beaten. He probperity, growth of British population, and legitimate expansion of the British Empire. We showed the other day how immeasurably Great sequent assault. His family, respectable per-Britain had outstripped France in population. sons, are terribly distressed, some of the ruthans She is similarly, if not in as great a degree, outstripping every other European Power. She is the one nation of them all that shows a genuine. done and who did it. Surprise is expressed that progressive, triumphant vitality. France's population is stationary. Germany and Russia have enacted laws to discourage emigration. But Great Britain sends out as many emigrants and colonists as their total increase, and still in- and in defiance of the police creases in her stay-at-home population more rapidly than any of them. To-day the "meteor the land-area of the globe, and ever more than one-fourth the entire human race. No wonder her would-be rivals hate her!

That is not, however, the sole reason of Great Britain's friendlessness. It is not at all the cause of American ill-feeling toward her, "The London Speaker" more nearly divines the truth when It says Americans dislike her-it says "hate," but that word is far too harsh because of the offensive air of superiority she assumes in dealing with other people. Americans do not object to the growth of the British Empire. They rather exult in it, as the progress and dominion of their own race. They do object to its extension in defiance and in violation of American rights and interests. They are willing for Great Britaia to have every acre that belongs to her in South America, but they are not willing for her to seize one aere there for which she cannot show title; and they resent in the strongest possible arrived at Lake Ascianghi with the alleged in- manner her arrogant assumption that she can do as she pleases there without regard to the good will of the United States. There is scarcely parallel between the two cases; yet the wrath which the British feel at the German Emperor's officious meddling in the Transvaal may well make them understand how Americans feel over what seems like unwarranted British == The aggressions in Venezuela. The revelations, moreover, which Mr. Norman is making to them from his vantage-ground at Washington, should lead the British, and especially British Ministers, to reconsider their first hasty judgment in as they supposed, the American case is much stronger than they imagined, and is worthy of more courteous and considerate treatment than they were at first disposed to give it. They should be convinced, by the testimony of their own Ministers and the investigations of their own correspondents, that the American demand for arbitration of the whole case was not extortionate, but was founded in reason and justice, and that in refusing it the British Government belied its own record. Surely, they will not de-

> Now, momentous and ominous as the present situation is for Great Britain, it also offers such an opportunity for advantage as comes to a nation but once in a century. A frank recognition by the British Government of the facts developed by Mr. Norman at Washington, and would in a moment reduce this whole Venezuelan dispute to the level of a simple and perfeetly friendly business negotiation. It would disarm all hostile criticism and restore between Great Britain and America those friendly and informed of British authorities now declares to have been unjustifiable and unwarranted. It would be the recognition and rectification of an but which the British themselves have discovpublics as will assure the lasting predominance. Eminary work. of the United States over the whole Western | The first thing in order for them is plainly Hemisphere. There is no need of talking about to plan for a bridge sufficiently capacious to good offices, as will cause the smaller republics 85 feet, the width of the present structure. It to see in this greater one their natural examplar is not for us, of course, to pass judgment on a

fication.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The Alaska boundary question seems to be clearing up. Despite the unfavorable opinions expressed here and there, the report of the survevors, so far as it has been made known, simspeedy and equitable settlement. no dispute. Both parties agree that it follows a

Apart from the question whether the southoperation of the Art Students' League, the ern extremity of the line should follow Portland Architectural League and the Society of Ameri- Channel, according to the old Russo-British can Artists with the Academy, and the enlarge- treaty, or Behm Channel, according to modern British contentions, the location of the boundary depended upon whether or not there was a well features, and it is not surprising that a majority | defined mountain ridge running parallel to and of the committee of the Academy of Design has not more than ten marine leagues from the coast. If so, that ridge must be the boundary, The British idea has been that such a ridge exists, and there have been rumors that the British surveyors expected to demonstrate its existence. Apparently they have not done so, but on the contrary have reported that there is no such ridge. If so, there is just one alternative, The line must be drawn parallel to the const, in all its windings, and ten marine leagues from it inland.

That is the task now before the two Governments. It is one to be performed mathematically, by civil engineers. But before that there will be some diplomatic discussion as to the meaning of terms. Does the "coast" mean the edge of the mainland, or the outer edge of the fringe of islands? Do the "windings of the coast" include all the bays and inlets, or is the constline to be drawn boldly across from headland to headland? Upon the determination of these points will depend the ownership of much valuable territory. But it ought to be possible

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

A young man, searcely more than a boy, was ably died from the injuries which his antagonist inflicted, though there is talk about a subconnected with the affair are under arrest, and the police are trying to find out just what was so many young fellows should have encouraged such a performance, and there is still more astonishment over their success in arranging the tight and carrying out their plan, centrary to the law We confess that these various facts in the

case do not seem to us to warrant amazement. flag of England" floats over more than one-lifth In theory the public authorities of this State and ity are constantly on the watch to prevent the istence and the rigor of the statute, but it is not and never has been enforced. Chibs have been organized and maintained for the express purpose of promoting pogilism for the pleasure of their members, and in these clubs numerous successively brutal and bloody combats have been fought to a finish without the slightest interference from any quarter. It is represented that technically the law permits such encounters under the protection of such organizations. We do not believe that power to stop them has ever been lacking, though a disinclination to do so has always been apparent. But waiving this question and proceeding to another, what have | yield of 6,700,000. Here some allowance may the authorities to say about the formal negotias properly be made for organized efforts to keep back tions and signing of articles for champlonship prizefights which are a familiar part of the current news of this city whenever such a beastly | larger in December and 3.6 per cent larger for enterprise is in prospect? The law is as clearly the crop year, pointing toward a yield about violated by everybedy who engages in these 235,000 bales larger than in 1892, without allowreconsentlant as it would be by the men should enter the ring within the State of New-York. But nothing is ever done or attempted to prevent such planning or to punish the negotiators. Superintendent Byrnes once gave a sort of warning, but it was universally accepted by have been 40 per cent less for the month than the exponents of pugilism as nothing more than last year, but 23 per cent larger in Decema warning to be less noisy and conspicuous, and ber than in 1892. Foreign stocks, nevertheless, it did not produce even that effect. Prize lighters have repeatedly left this city openly and amid domestic stocks slightly more. A summary of the applause of a host of turbulent partisans these comparisons indicates a larger yield and for the avowed purpose of fighting. Every one a smaller consumption than the markets have of them was a lawbreaker by that act under the been counting upon. But the speculation in explicit definitions of the statute, and ought to wheat has to confront figures less encouraging. have been arrested instead of saluted and pro-

> acknowledged, indifference to the law, the natural belief has been officially encouraged that it was perfectly safe not only to fight under a club roof, but to make plans for fighting anywhere. It is not surprising that a coterie of young men should escape "the vigilance of the police," and gratify their taste for a bloody encounter. There was very little vigilance to escape. Very likely they supposed that a slight pretence of secrety would be quite enough to secure immunity. It is not improbable that some of them at least imagined that they were within the letter of the law And perhaps that would have been the law cannot make up their minds that it is enforceable, would it not be a decent and a salutary act to amend the law in such a manner as to overcome their scruples?

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Twenty-five years have passed since the Newerror, not which we have charged against them. York and Brooklyn Bridge was begun, and half that time since it was so far completed as to lation, but rather honor and dignity; and there perience of this quarter-century ought to prove would also be much material profit. A lesser of great value to the men who are charged with power neight hesitate to adopt it. Stubbornness the important business of building a second -not consistency, as the cynical saying has it- bridge across the East River in pursuance of is a quality of small minds. A Power as great on act of the Legislature of 1895. Many things as Britain can well afford to be just, even at the have been made plain by the history of the presexpense of retracting an ill-considered letter, ent bridge, indicating what to avoid and what It can scarcely be necessary to point out that to copy after. As an example to be shunned, the opportunity is equally momentous and ad- the management of the old bridge may be vantageous for the United States. Worthy dip-studied with profit by all concerned in the new lomacy should now make easy the way for an undertaking, and in particular by the commisequitable and amicable settlement with Great sioners of the projected bridge. We do not Britain, and for such an extension of influence doubt that these gentlemen are giving most

conquest or political protectorates or anything meet all the demands that are likely to be made of that sort. All that is needed is such reci- upon it. It is understood that they contemand closest friend. Such a policy will make the matter of this nature, but it certainly behooves policy, all the doctrines in the world will one are right before going ahead. It will be wise

to say, would undertake to maintain that the Bridge Trustees and engineers have been successful as transportation managers. Is there not a valuable lesson here for the men who are building the new bridge? Will they not serve the public best by erecting a bridge that shall be simply a thoroughfare, and then opening it on equal terms to all the transportation companies, surface and elevated, that wish to use it? This is the judgment of some of those who have noted for a dozen years the complete fail ure of the old bridge management to provide a satisfactory railroad service. Possibly a transportation system across the new bridge which will give every passenger a seat during the busiest hours is an impossibility; but it is such an ideal that the commissioners should steadily keen in view.

It will greatly enhance the public convenience, moreover, if pains shall be taken to avoid, as far as possible, stairways in the terminals of the structure, and especially such a complicated system as that which causes so much confusion and danger in the station recently opened in Brooklyn. It was the stairway on the promenade on the old bridge which was the immediate cause of the less of several lives in the panis which occurred a few days after the bridge was

Various other considerations will readily suggest themselves to the minds of the commission ers of the new bridge as they study the history and working of the older one with the intention of profiting by the mistakes which have been made and improving on the work of those who made the initial experiment in a bridge of this magnitude. Such a study cannot but be most profitable. The second East River bridge may not be a model structure when completed, but the commissioners will be woofully lacking in their duty to the public if their completed prodnet is not a far closer approximation thereto than the existing bridge in its best state can be

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Some people at Washington and in a few bank parlors imagine that everything depends upon some action about bonds. The truth, that fuss ing about bonds only increases difficulty and danger, and that finances and business otherwise depend mainly upon the balances in foreign trade, though plainly shown last week, will be deliberately ignored or mendaciously denied as long as possible. If the country were in position to demand gold every month in settlement for the excess of goods exported over goods imported these people would be shouting hosannas to the President for his wisdom, and would think, an ther issue of bonds utterly without excuse Hence, it is necessary, in order to know how business actually stands, to watch the returns of foreign commerce

It is one of the best signs of the times that mports have dropped off quite perceptibly In November dutiable imports were the lowest in any month since February, and in four weeks of December all imports at New-York were about 10 per cent smaller than in four weeks of No vember. Meanwhile domestic exports are somewhat increasing, being nearly 18 per cent more than last year from New-York in December, in spite of the fact that experts of cotton were very small. It looks as if the decline of prices which came with the war panic had stimulated foreign throat. The Choctaws, after the Cherokees, purchases of our products, while the previous heavy importations of goods had brought about a temporary reaction in the demand, perhaps inreased by the thought that different duties might be in farce before the goods could be pushed into the hands of final consumers. Still the outgo of votton is small, and the same is true of the Atlantic exports of wheat, notwithstanding great increase in Western receipts.

At the end of the year the yield, the future movement, the consumption and probable price of cotton can generally be estimated with much correctness. The quantity which has come into sight is 39 per cent less than last year, but in December 32.3 per cent less one pointing toward a yield of 7,200,000 bales and the other toward a the crop. Comparing with 1892, when the yield was 6,717,000 bales, the receipts are 3.5 per cent ance for concerted delay of shipments. As re-Northern spinners have been nearly 30 per cent less than last year for the four months, but only 16 per cent less for December, and In that month 15 per cent less than in 1892. Exports increased much more than in December, 1892, and Western receipts in five weeks have been 22,606. 267 bushels, against 12,373,043 last year, in No vember 29,498,437, against 16,535,472 last year, and In the four previous months 83,466,597 bushels against 87,175,634 last year. Meanwhile, Atlantiexports, though closer to those of last year in December than in any other month, were 300,000 bushels short, flour included, and about 400,000 short in November.

This glance at some of the facte of trade sufnees to show that another season of wild speculation, such as followed the bond operation last larger foreign demand for American products. The fact is that all industries have suffered severely from the unnatural conditions produced by that speculative epidemic, and may as 100, being given for each:

It is not difficult to trace a great part of the depression in most important industries during particularly of materials, and to the overbuying and overproduction which naturally resulted and that paper shows that the marked increase in number of failures during the last quarter was wholly due to an increase of 66 per cent, in ures there was a small decrease. The decline in prices from the highest point indicates how seriously great industries have been affected by the reaction, and it shows most plainly that it is not the true remedy to kindle another speculative conflagration, if that were possible The general course of business during the last | be

vear, and its state at the close, in comparison we with a year of prosperity, may be shown by omparison of bank exchanges daily and railroad earnings as far as reported for the four quarters of 1895 separately in comparison with the previous year, and with 1892:

Railroad Earnings, Clearings, 1894 1892, 1894, 1892, 1894, 1892, 1894, 1892, 1894, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1 The railroad statement reflects a great increase in movement of breadstuffs during the last quar-

Gough by name, that it was he, not Shea, who fired the shot which caused the death of Robert Ross. The confession is said by Shea's lawyers to be a complete surprise to them. With this startling new evidence brought to light, there

was no alternative for the Governor but to give | improved to the perpetual profit and glory of | ent bridge during the "rush" hours, we venture | 13 per cent in the last quarter. It must be re-President's messages swelled exchanges greatly for a few days, and thus rendered the comparison MR. PADEREWSKI-THE SYMPHONY COMwith 1892 considerably more favorable than it would have been otherwise. After nine months of hopefulness since the Democratic Congress adjourned, business has not yet been able to reover as much as seven-eighths of its volume in 1892, in part because it is still doubted whether disagreement between the President and Congress may not defeat any measure of real relief. Meanwhile the expectation of another bond issue has caused a premium of 1 per cent to be paid for gold, and in some quarters for legal tenders, and the market for commercial paper is unnaturally close, but, owing to uncertainties, also unnaturally inactive.

> A new project has been started, or an old one revived, for the establishment of a National University at Washington. If there were no other reason for opposing such an enterprise, it might be a sufficient criticism to say that in all probability the institution would be left at frequent intervals to get along as best it might with an appropriation of about a dollar and a half or two dollars. That is the way in which the imperative requirement of National defence has been treated, and there is no warrant for assuming that an educational undertaking would fare any better.

Mayor Wurster's first appointment is an earnest of the character of the men with whom he means to surround himself for the coming two years. For Corporation Counsel he has selected Joseph A. Burr, a lawyer of experience and good repute, who has apparently been chosen solely on the ground of fitness, and not for personal or political reasons. Mr. Burr's term of office will not begin until February 1, but in the mean time the new Mayor will no doubt seek his advice unofficially on many subjects. The relations between the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel under the Brooklyn charter are necessarily intimate and the reasons for an early announcement by Mr. Wurster of this appointment are obvious. As to his other appointments the Mayor has been remarkably successful in keeping his own counsel; even his close associates in the Schieren Cabinet are yet in ignorance of his intentions.

Perhaps the new legislation and the new appropriations proposed will really bring the Capitol at Albany to completion, but what certainty is there of it? The same thing has been promised for half a generation, and the promises have all ended in smoke and in renewed howls for more money. An end should be made of it at some rate, and it is worth the most determined effort on the part of all who have the power to promote it. If the unclean birds which have hovered and rocsted about it since its foundations were laid ould have their way it would take as long to build as the Minster of Cologne, begun before Tharlemagne and only finished the other day.

At Antiers, Ind. T., two Chectaw youths twelve and sixteen years old, have lately taken the war path and revived the old warlike traditions of their tribe. They lay in wait for and shot a white man named Lee Crum, leaving him | no balance in their music between matter and manwhere he lay wounded, but not slain, over night, and returning next day to scalp him, cut off his ears, gouge out his eyes and at last cut his have been regarded as the most docile and civilized of the surviving Indian tribes, but the sample of conduct exhibited by its youth does not set off their pretensions to the best advantage. When Nature is driven out of the door it sometimes comes in at the window, and the savage young Choctaws obeyed, no doubt, a hereditary impulse more influential with them than the teaching of their catechisms. This is not to be construed as a defence of their procedure but as in some degree explaining it, which the youths themselves decline to do, further than to say that they had made up their minds to kill a white man, and that they therefore ambushed the first one who came along. The tribe should now spread itself in a ghost dance in celebration of the only spirited episode which adorns its recent annals, and the only scalp it has taken for a generation.

City Works Commissioner White, in his anmual report, makes such an excellent showing in reference to the improved pavements of stronger than ever. Can it not be made so strong that the Commissioner will be obliged

PERSONAL.

"The Christian Advocate" brands as false the statement that Bishop Taylor supports the Methodist missionary operations in Africa, by trading in tobacco with the natives. "When Bishop Taylor first went to Liberia," it says, "the only small currency the purchase of rice for absolute needs and for the landing of supplies sent from New-York. Then currency, and his son, Ross Taylor, has sent from a firm in this city from three to five tons at a single a irm in this city from three to live tons at a single shipment, fair quality and full weight, eight and sixteen ounces to the har, to serve the purpose of currency. No tobacco has been used in trade since the time when the stations were opened, and the mission ies said it was a case of necessity; none of our missionaries have used it personally, and the heathen are required to renounce its use be-fore they are admitted into the Methodist Episco-pal Church in Africa."

In T. Edgar Pemberton's life of John Hare, the actor, the following ane-dote is told: During the furor caused by "Society," Hare, on getting into the underground railway, found himself face to face with an old schoolfellow whom he had not seen for years. Not knowing that he had adopted the stage as a profession and taken the name of Hare, law And perhaps that would have been the official understanding. If a homicide had not resulted, inasmuch as the pugilistic managers at Coney Island and Maspeth are held guiltiess. The law forbids such operations as these, Is it not time to enforce it? Or, if the officers of the not time to enforce it? Or, if the officers of the not time to enforce it? Or, if the officers of the not not time to enforce it? Or, if the officers of the not not not not time to enforce it? Or, if the officers of the not not not not have a return of it. In "Dun's keylew" the advance in prices of manufactured products and of materials is compared, the perturbation turned on theatres. He asked if Mr. Hare, doubtfully, "I cannot say that I have seen it." "Then go at the points to the prices of January 1, 1895, regarded as 100, being given for each:

At the inauguration of Josiah Quincy as Mayor of Boston to-morrow, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale will officiate as chaplain, and the oath of office will be administered to the Mayor-elect by Chief Justice Walbridge A. Field, of the Supreme Judicial

According to a correspondent of "The San Francisco Call." Winfield S. Stratton, the owner of the famous Independence mine, of Cripple Creek, who was a poor carpenter three or four years ago, is his mine any day. When asked recently why he did money? I could not manage such a large sum in one bunch: I would certainly lose it. I have enough trouble with \$200,000 per month income now. I can't find any investment for it. As long as my money more I know where I can take it out." Last No vember his money matters began to worry him. He had purchased five mines in two months, and had bought the controlling interest of two mining companies, in which he had been elected president. He began to figure up his deposits and drafts, and was much worried over the possibility of owing a slight balance to the bank. Now, Mr. Stratton dislikes to overdraw, so he wrote to his bankers asking how he stood, saying that if there was an overdraft he would shortly fix it up. Imagine his surprise when he was informed that there was still to his credit \$1,952,000. It seems that he had not figured in the deposits from the ore sold from his Independence, Portiand No. 2. American Eagle, John A. Logan, Lottle and Caledona mines. He is peculiar in this regard, that he will have no partners in any of his mining ventures. He owns outright the mines just mentioned, as well as the Lowell, the Harry, Rosarlo and Washington mines. He owns a quarter of all the stock of the Portland Mining Company, which is incorporated for 3,000,000 shares, and which is selling on the market to-day at \$2 per share, besides the controlling interest in two other companies.

Miss Maud Rene, the pupil and wife of Sims

Miss Maud Rene, the pupil and wife of Sim-Reeves, who has become a music-hall singer, is of French origin. "The public likes old-fashioned ter, though at low prices. The payments through songs," she says, "and I am going to sing them. I

MUSICAL COMMENT.

CERT-OPERATIC MATTERS.

Mr. Paderewski s gone from the metropolis and will not be heard here again until he has completed an artistic journey, which will take him out to the Pacific Coast by the Southern route and back again by way of Salt Lake City, Omaha and Chicago, He will devote a few days to rest before entering upon a series of eight recitals in San Francisco, and there can be no doubt that he will stand to need of the respite. He will make the trip in private car, which he will scarcely have time to leave except for the purpose of giving a concert. Were he not a man of great physical and nervous vigor, as well as indomitable will power, one might doubt if he will be able to endure the strain, for he is a prodigal spendthrift of his energies. After playing at Carnegie Hall with the Symphony Society on Saturday night he went to Boston on the midnight train in order to give his services at concert arranged by the Boston Orchestra for the benefit of the family of one of the members of the band who has lost his reason. This philanthropic act on the part of Mr. Paderewski not only en tailed the loss of a day of rest and the hurried trip to Boston, but also another midnight ride away from Boston, which was necessary in order to enable him to keep an engagement in Syracuse this evening. Save in a few instances of undue in-petuosity which disturbed the reposefulness which is so delightful an attribute of the great planist's art, there were no signs of wear in his playing or Liszt concerto in E flat, Chopin's "Barcarolle" and B minor Mazurka, and the Lisztlan transcription of Schubert's "Hark! Hark! the Lark!" and "Erl. After the concerto and again after the group of solos he added an extra number

Mr. Van der Stucken came from Cincinnati te conduct the concert of the Symphony Society, and true to his old habits, he introduced a couple of novelties into the programme, which began with the Schumann symphony in D minor and ended with Wagner's "Kaisermarsch." The novelties proved to be interesting, but that is all. They were the prelude to the second act of an opera called "Ingwelde," by a young composer named Max Schillings, who lives in Munich, and the overture to Glinka's "Russian and Ludmilla." The lapse of half a cen tury between the creation of these two pieces music was impressed upon the attention of the audience by their juxtaposition. Glinka stands in history, more by force of circumstances than any distinguishing quality of his music, as the founder of the Russian school. "Russian and Ludmilla." for which Ruskin supplied the book, deals with fantastic folk-tale eminently characteristic of the savage imagination of the Russian people; but of this there is not the slightest hint in the overture which sounds like Auber become a trifle erratic One unfamiliar with the story of the opera would conclude from its instrumental introduction that it was a merry comedy. It is bright, cheery, ingenious music, but antiquated. Schillings's prelude is in very different case. He is one of the young Tentonic heroes who are pulling vainly at the stubbo bow which Wagner was wont to bend with such ease "as a harper in tuning of his harp draws out " A great effort is making in Germany just now to conjure with the names of Humper Richard Strauss and Max Schillings. Very remarkable, indeed, is the technical skill of these Wagnerian epigones, and almost admirable their cleverness in imitation. But we fear the houses they are building are but sand heaps, destined to disappear with the next turn of the tide. There is It is too much a straining of harmonies and splashing on of instrumental colors. Unless some other means can be found to quicken the creative instinct, so that it may manifest itself in the production of melodies with life, plasticity and character, it might be well for the German conserva-'ories to abolish instruction in orchestration for a decade, or limit it to the employment of the simple apparatus which sufficed Haydn and Mozart. How all this bombastic music falls together when read upon the pianoforte! It may not always be a perfect test of value, this reduction to a planoforte score, but it is a fine one in general, and nothing is more convincing than it, if one wishes to observe the difference between Wagner and his would-be im-The prelude heard last Saturday evening designed, as it is, to give musical delineation to a young skald singing the praises of a bride whose eyes meet his in sympathetic glances, is broadly melodious, and its climax is developed with masterly skill and superb sonority; yet it fails of much of its purpose for want of simple eloquence. It is too complex, and its complexity serves not to publish wealth and variety of idea, but chiefly gorgeous ness of sound. Considering that Mr. Van der Stucken was compelled to content himself with such m sicians as were unemployed at the opera, and with Mr. Walter Damrosch in the West, the performance of the band reflected credit upon him.

It cannot have escaped notice that with the turn of the year the Metropolitan management have felt strained to fall back upon their trum what used to be called "ideal casts." They have learned again that the people of New-York are long been treated to the choicest goodies that they are unwilling to take anything else. The hope that the extension of the repertory into specifically German territory would lead the public to think a little less of the singer and a little more of the song has proved delusive. But this should cause no wot If the management shall say that German opera has failed under trial, it will be a sufficient answer to say that trial has not yet been male. All the operas of the Italian and French lists have also failed, except they erlisted the services of Jean de Reszke or Mme. Melba, plus two or three of the other first-class artists of the company. The pubsee the entire constellation of shining ones, but before pronouncing condemnation it would not be unwise to reflect a moment that they have no choice between the glorious bursts of light which the con stellation gives forth and darkness. The withdrawal of "Tristan und Isolde" must look something like a calamity to the champions of Wagner's lyric dramas, but the circumstances which brought it about must not be forgotten. Though considered the brightest ornament of the specifically German list, it was twice performed in regular course before it opened the German series. Then came the calamitous Thursday matinee (the second aftermoon performance, be it remembered), and the substitution of Januschowsky, Olitzka and Walnoeffer for Nordica, Brema and Jean de Reszke What opera could withstand such a blow? It was expected, we believe, that "Tristan und Isolde" would be performed ten times in the season. It may be too late to carry out such a purpose now, but there can be no doubt that a crowded house would greet a performance like the first of this season. We make no doubt the withdrawal is but temporary, and those who know how bustly and cheerify M. de Reszke is pounding away on Mime's anvil will smile when they hear the mournful tale of how he sacrificed himself in "Tristan." the brightest ornament of the specifically German

propos of this subject, the lovers of Wagner will find a volume to their liking in "Pictorial Wagner, published by the Franz Hanfstaengl Fine Art Publishing House in this city. It is a sumptuous vol-ume, containing fifteen full-page photogravures by ume, containing fifteen full-page photogravures by Ferdinand Leeke of scenes from Wagner's dramas and an introductory chapter by Henry T. Finck. The preface, with much appropriateness, dwells on Wagner's mastery of scenic art, but manages also to touch on many things which enter into what is left of the Wagnerian controversy—which is not much. Most of Herr Leeke's pictures are posteal and finely imaginative, and stimulate the wish that he and his fellow-artists might some time be permitted to do for us on the stage what now they do only on canvas and paper. As a rule we do not have too little of the pictorial art on our operatistage, but too much. It is only in quality that a deficiency exists, and that might frequently be helped out by intelligent stage direction and the exhibition of a modicum of taste in costuming and posing the choristers.

so much so as on a Sunday night at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was her participation in the Sunday popular concerts, if we mistake not, which first suggested to the management the wisdom of froring over the orchestra and filling the space with scats. The spectacle which the house presented last night has hardly ever been equalled, however it surpassed the most brilliant opera nights for even the boxes, which afford but an imperfect view of the stage when occupied, and twice the ordinary number of people seemed to be in each box. Then the orchestra was filled and every available foot of standing-room was occupied. It was a gaia occasion, indeed, paralleled only by the famous charity performance two seasons ago. An estimate which placed the number of people who heard the concert at 4,000 would not be far wide of the mark. And it was largely a tribute to Mme. Melba, for though all the singers were generously applauded, and an added number was the order of the evening (Mma. Scalchi sang "Annie Laurie" in English; Signor Campanari "Largo al Factotum," from "The Barber". M. Plançon, Faurie's "Rameaux"; Signor Cremonini an Italian ballad, and even the orchestra came in with a repetition of Moszkowski's dainty Serenade), enthusiasm only reached the frantic stage when Mme. Melba sang the mad scene from "Lucadi Lammermoor." Then the patting of hands swelled to a roar like waves on a beach, and there was no peace until the wonderful singer was heard again, this time in a repetition of the cadenza of the scene. flooring over the orchestra and filling the space wi